



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

KANSAS MAMMALIA.

By Professor M. V. B. Knox, of Baker University.

FELIDÆ.

1. *Felis concolor* Linn.—American Panther. A specimen taken about nine years ago at Valley Falls, by Mr. Whitman, and identified by him. Probably only a transient visitor. Now and then known as crossing different parts of the State.

2. *Lynx rufus* Raf.—Bay Lynx. Wild Cat.* Quite common in timber in all parts of the State.

CANIDÆ.

3. *Canis lupus* Aud. and Bach.—Gray or Timber Wolf.*—Not uncommon in all parts of the State. Many are taken on the plains every winter for their splendid fur that is used for muffling robes.

4. *C. latrans* Say.—Coyote. Prairie Wolf.* Very destructive to domestic fowls. This and *C. lupus* seem to be getting more common in older parts of the State.

5. *Vulpes fulvus* Desm.—Red Fox. Common in all parts of the State.

6. *V. velox* Say.—Kit Fox. Swift. Rare.

7. *V. virginianus* Rich.—Gray Fox. Rarer than the Red Fox. One taken near Baldwin, November, 1874, by John Griffith.

BASSARIDÆ.

8. *Bassaritis astuta* Licht.—Texas Civet Cat. Allen. Rare in western parts of the State.

MUSTELIDÆ.

9. *Mephitis mephitis* Shaw.—Common Skunk.* Frequent.

10. *M. bicolor* Gray.—Little Striped Skunk. Polecat.* More frequent than the common Skunk. A pest to farmers. Said, however, by Mr. Joseph Savage, of Lawrence, to enter the burrows of the Pouched Gopher, and to destroy them. Also, it is well established that they destroy rats about barns.

11. *Putorius noveboracensis* DeKay.—White Weasel.* Occasional. Winter coat does not always become white in this State.

12. *P. vison* Forster.—Common Mink. Frequent about the streams.

13. *P. nigrescens* Aud. and Bach.—Little Black Mink. Rare. Specimen reported in Baird, Report, p. 180, as taken by Lt. D. N. Couch, Fort Leavenworth.

14. *Lutra Canadensis* Sab.—Otter. Rare. Found in north parts of the State.

15. *Taxidea Americana* Schreb.—Badger.* Occasional.

URSIDÆ.

16. *Ursus Americanus* Pallas.—Black Bear. Occasional in timber in central parts of State.

PROCYONIDÆ.

17. *Procyon lotor* Linn.—Raccoon.* Common.

* Specimens marked * in Baker University Cabinet.

BOVIDÆ.

18. *Bison Americanus* Gm.—Buffalo. American Bison. Vast numbers roam over the western parts of the State, migrating northward in the spring and southward beyond the Arkansas river in the autumn. They are being slaughtered by the ten thousand annually, for their hides, meat, bones, and the sport of killing them. Should not legislation put a stop to this wholesale destruction?

EQUIDÆ.

19. *Equus caballus* Linn.—Wild Horse. Adventitious from Europe. Considerable herds are seen in the west part of the State, especially southward, along the Arkansas River region.

The manner in which these are captured by a man living near Osborn, is this: He goes to the region of the divide between the Platte and the Arkansas rivers, where the wild horses seem inclined to spend the summer. With a team and extra saddle horse, he starts a troop of wild horses, pursuing them, only walking his team, but never permitting the wild horses to stop for a moment. At night he does not camp till after dark, when he feeds his team well on substantial food brought with him, while the tired wild horses rest and wait till morning to feed. But by daylight he has his team well fed and rested, ready to start the hungry herd on its useless flight. By the fourth day the wild horses are worn, hungry and weak, when he takes his saddle horse, reserved for this time, and easily lassoes the wild ones, returning home with the rich results of his strange chase.

From reliable information gathered the past summer in the southwest, I find that the wild horse breeds in Kansas, thus entitling it to a place in our list of mammalia. Not unfrequently when crossing the plains in the early part of the season, the traveler's camp is approached by a troop of wild horses. In well established instances mares have been coaxed from the camp of the traveler, and taking to flight with their new wild lord, have joined his already considerable seraglio, and have been wholly lost, probably becoming veritable wild horses. Certain other domesticated animals at times show a decided inclination to take again to their wild habits.

CERVIDÆ.

20. *Cervus Canadensis* Erxl.—Elk. Quite common in the west parts of the State.

21. *C. macrotis* Say.—Mule Deer. Allen. "More or less common along the wooded portions of the streams, especially on the Smoky and the Paradise."

22. *C. Virginianus* Bodd.—Virginia Deer. Frequent in large bodies of timber in different parts of the State.

ANTILOCAPRIDÆ.

23. *Antilocapra Americana* Ord.—Pronghorn. Antelope. In great numbers on the western plains, in herds of ten or twenty. The young are easily tamed.

VESPERTILIONIDÆ.

24. *Lasiurus noveboracensis* Tomes.—Red Bat.* Occasional. Entering houses evenings for catching flies.

25. *L. cinereus* Allen.—Hoary Bat.* One taken in College building, Baldwin, 1874.

* Specimens marked * in Baker University Cabinet.

26. ——— ——— Bat.* Taken at Baldwin, 1874. Not yet determined.

SORICIDÆ.

27. *Blarina Carolinesis* Bach.—Shrew.* Rare.

MURIDÆ.

28. *Jaculus Hudsonius* Zimm.—Jumping Mouse. Baird. A specimen taken in the Baldwin City Nursery, of Mr. Plasket, and identified by Miss Amanda Plasket, of Cornell University, Iowa. Taken also at Lawrence, by Prof. Snow.

29. *Mus musculus* Linn. Common Mouse.* Everywhere. An albino specimen was placed in our cabinet, April, 1872, by Miss Ella Deane. White stripe on the back and sides.

30. *M. decumanus* Pallas.—Brown Rat.* Ever attending man in his "Westward Ho."

31. *Hesperomys leucopus* var. *sonoriensis* Exrl.—White Footed Mouse. Allen. Found by him at Fort Hays.

32. *H. michiganensis* Aud. and Bach.—Prairie Mouse. Not plenty.

33. *H. leucogaster* Maxim.—Missouri Mouse. Coues.

34. *H. palustris* Harlan.—Rice Field Mouse. Coues. Specimen identified by B. F. Goss, Neosho Falls.

35. *Arvicola riparia* var. *longipilis* Ord.—Meadow Mouse.* Rare. One sent to us by Esquire Rice, Black Jack, 1875. Taken at Lawrence by Prof. Snow.

36. *A. austerus* L. C.—Prairie Meadow Mouse. Coues.

36a. *A. austerus* var. *cutata* Cope. Coues.

37. *Ochetodon humilis* Aud. and Bach.—Harvest Mouse. Coues.

38. *Neotoma floridana* Ord.—Wood Rat.* Common along the streams of the middle and western parts of the State. They build nests by piling up sticks and pieces of bark, to the height of two or three feet, often about the base of a tree or stump. In the middle of these piles they have a nest of dried grass and leaves.

39. ——— Mouse.* Taken at Coal creek, 1873, by C. K. Jones. Not yet identified.

40. *Sunaptomys Cooperii*—Cooper's Lemming. Coues. Taken at Neosho Falls by Col. Goss.

41. *Fiber Zibethicus* Cuv.—Muskrat. Now and then found along streams.

TALPIDÆ.

42. *Scalops argentatus* Aud. and Bach.—Prairie Mole. Silver Mole.* Frequenting gardens and yards, damaging bulbs, etc.

GEOMYIDÆ.

43. *Geomys bursarius* Shaw.—Pouched Gopher.* A well known pest, marking his course across fields by a line of small piles of dirt. Destruction to hedges. Said to find a deadly enemy in the Little Striped Skunk.

44. *G. breviceps* Baird.—Short Headed Gopher. Taken by Dr. A. W. Hammond, at Fort Riley. Specimen in Smithsonian Institute. (Baird's Report, p. 378.)

45. *Dipodomys Ordii* Woodh.—Kangaroo Rat. Common in southwest parts of the State. Found at Sargent.

* Specimens marked * in Baker University Cabinet.

46. *D. Philippi* Gray.—Kangaroo Rat. Taken at Osborn by Richard Foster. Specimen in Washburn College, Topeka.

47. *Perognathus fasciatus* Maxim.—Kangaroo Rat. Taken at Topeka, Kansas, and identified by E. A. Popenoe.

48. *Castor Canadensis* Kuhl.—Beaver. Common along most of the large streams. Getting scarce in the eastern parts of the State. Does much damage to timber along the streams. Seldom builds dams or huts in Kansas, but lives under over-hanging banks and roots.

SCIURIDÆ.

49. *Sciurus ludovicianus* Custis.—Western Fox Squirrel.* Frequent in all heavy bodies of timber.

Of this squirrel I have secured three well marked varieties. The first is that commonly found, the back grizzled black, gray and rusty, the under parts yellowish red. The second variety is dusky. The back is reddish brown and black, the black predominating. The belly is dark rusty. The face, nose, and cheeks, are almost pure black. A heavy line of glossy black runs down the front side of all the legs. The fur is short, thick and fine. The third variety is black. A slight annulating with lighter of some of its fur, tinges it a little with rusty, but the general color is glossy black. Brownish beneath, but there almost black.

50. *S. Carolinensis* Gm.—Gray and Black Squirrel.* Less frequent than the Fox Squirrel. Both Gray and Black found in Kansas.

51. *Tamias striatus* Linn.—Chipmunk. Striped Squirrel.* Rare. Found along edges of timber beside grain fields.

52. *Spermophilus franklinii* Sabine.—Gray Gopher.* Not common.

53. *S. tridecem-lineatus* Mitchell.—Striped Gopher. Prairie Squirrel.* Frequent.

54. *Pteromys volucella* Pallas.—Flying Squirrel* Occasional in timber.

55. *Cynomys ludovicianus* Ord.—Prairie Dog.* Common in western parts of the State. Said by Prof. Mudge to be dying out very fast for some unknown reason.

56. *Arctomys monax* Linn.—Woodchuck. Ground Hog.* Rare.

HYSTRICIDÆ.

57. *Erethizon dorsatus* var. *epizanthus* Brandt.—Porcupine. Allen. Found sparingly in western parts of the State.

LEPORIDÆ.

58. *Lepus sylvaticus* Schreb.—Gray Rabbit.* Abundant. Destructive to orchards and gardens. Its flesh counted good eating.

59. *L. campestris* Bach.—Prairie Hare. Allen. Identified in the central parts of the state.

60. *L. callotis* Wagler.—Jackass Rabbit.* Common in western parts of the State.

DIDELPHIDÆ.

61. *Didelphys Virginianus* Shaw.—Opossum.* Not rare in eastern parts of the State.

* Specimens marked * in Baker University Cabinet.